

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON



DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 5 No. 13

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1913

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 221

ONE THOUSAND MONTANA MEN TIE UP CAMPS

Missoula, Mont., June 10, 1913.—The lumber industry of western Montana is tied up. Over 1,000 men are striking against the ten-hour day and conditions existing in the camps.

Our Demands

	Per Month with Board.
Four-horse teamsters	\$58.05
Two-horse teamsters	52.50
Blacksmiths	85.83
Blacksmiths' helpers	58.05
Horn bosses or camp tenders	52.50
Cooks	\$69.17 to 85.83
Cooks' helpers	52.50
Watchmen for steam loaders and engines	60.00
Loaders, per day	3.10
Deckers with chain, per day	3.10
Sawyers and chain tenders, per day	2.90
Saw filers in woods, per day	\$3.10 to 3.66
Top loaders for steam loader, per day	4.00
Hookers for steam loaders, per day	3.10
Tail down men, per day	2.90
Truck and sled unloaders, per day	2.90
Scalers, per day	3.60
Swampers, per day	2.70
Common labor, per day	2.70
Board	\$5.25 per week.

The men to be allowed to draw checks at any time they desire. Delegates of this organization to be allowed to visit camps at any time to collect dues and initiation fees through said offices free of charge. Also no discrimination against any member of this organization.

Camps Affected in Western Montana.

A. C. M. Co. at Bonner	110 men out
A. C. M. Co. at Trout Creek	90 men out
Western Lumber Co., at Bonner	solid
Poly's Lumber Co. at Taft and Salsese	110 men out
Mann Lbr. Co. at Henderson	125 men out
Dan McQuarrie at Cyr	100 men out
Geo. Welsch Log. Co. at St. Regis	100 men out
Mont. Log. Co. at Trout Creek	150 men out
Harper & Baird at O'Brien Creek	90 men out
Donlon & Moderic at Heron	100 men out
Tom Donlan at Beaver	90 men out

STRIKE COMMITTEE.

SLAVES WALK OUT OF PAPER MILLS

One thousand slaves walked out of the paper mills at Oregon City, Ore., at midnight on June 10, in protest against the damnable conditions in the labor inferno where print paper is produced. The workers have the eight hour day but it means eight continuous hours without a moment to snatch a bite to eat or to attend to nature's call. Men and boys, women and girls, alike have been bent into human question marks that ask of a rotten society the reason why they are compelled to toil under conditions that bring on kidney troubles, consumption and attendant diseases so that a few idlers might have more than they can consume.

The "law and order" element were on hand and twenty-eight arrests were made. These were followed by other arrests, several being given a taste of "star spangled justice" for the crime of reading the Constitution of the United States on the streets of Oregon City.

The I. W. W. is doing all in its power to aid the arrested men and to awaken the paper mill slaves to a realization that they must organize in order to battle against the thieving, murdering master class.

PEORIA FIGHT IS OFF ALL REBELS RELEASED

(Special Telegram to the "Industrial Worker")
Peoria, Ill., June 13, 1913.—The fight is temporarily settled and all men are out of jail. There is no use for additional recruits until further notice.—Frank Little.

Nickels Shy in Marshfield

Marshfield, Ore., June 10, 1913.—There is no change in the strike situation here. Men are as hard as ever for the company to get. They closed down two pile drivers and put the men in the woods, but as the men wouldn't stay there they put them back on the pile drivers again. Men leaving the country every day and none coming in. The business men are sure some sore at the I. W. W. here. If we can keep them that way, that is just what we want. Some will go out of business in short while as they are not taking in any nickels.—W. J. Edgeworth.



WILL YOU BE A BEAST OR A MAN?

Puget Sound Strike Still On Everett A. F. of L. Furnishes Deputy Sheriffs I. W. W. Men Deported From Port Angeles

Since our last report there have been numerous happenings in connection with the lumber workers' strike, not the least important being the carrying of the fight into new camps. The following are reported as on strike in addition to the list already published.
Parker & Bell, log camp at Pilchuck.
Florence Log Co., logging camp and grading camp near McMurray.
Standard Camp 1, at Hazel.
Standard Camp 2, at Hazel.
Ebey Log Co., camp at Arlington.
Northwest Lbr. Co., camp at Arlington.
Oso Log Co., camp at Oso.
Mattison's Camp, at Granite Falls.
Phoenix Log Co., camp 1 at Potlatch.
Phoenix Log Co., camp 2 at Potlatch.
Clear Lake Camp 2, at Clear Lake.
May Creek Log Co., camp at Renton.
McFadden's Camp, at Elbe.
Howard's Camp, at Eatonville. Mill also reported about closed.
Wallin Lbr. Co., mill at Lowell.
Haker-May logging camp at Merkill.

From the Everett Labor Journal—organ of the A. F. of L.—we learn that deputy sheriffs are being sent out by Sheriff McRae. Several union(?) men(?) of Everett have accepted deputy commissions and will reflect the usual credit upon the A. F. of L. Perhaps they can persuade the loggers to join their reactionary organization in order to get the employers on their side. The A. F. of L. lumber workers are "nobly waging the class struggle" by remaining at work while men are on strike.
The press committee of Port Angeles sends in the following account of the deportation of Secretary Wright and Organizer Edwards from that city.
"The strike situation has reached a stage where the broad cloth mob have played their trump card and failed to weaken the ranks of the strikers. Many citizens are indignant over the mobbing and deportation by steamer of Fred Wright and Forrest Edwards. They have called a mass meeting and propose to prosecute the lawless gang of real estate sharks

and capitalist pimps who are responsible for the outrage.

"So far there has not been a single arrest in connection with the strike and the only law breaking has been done by the 'law and order' mob of as heartless and vicious pirates as ever scuttled a ship. Some of the mob are alleged to be John Kane, G. M. Lauridsen, Thomas Aldwell, Lloyd Aldwell, Mayor Mead, saloonkeepers Day and Abbott, proprietors of the Merchants Hotel, and several other prominent real estate sharks and hangers-on, whose names will be printed at some later time. The mobbing occurred after an alleged attempt by John Kane to bribe the organizer to try to break the strike.

"In order to deal with the I. W. W. the thieving lumber barons have been forced to throw aside all their own laws. And all the strikers were doing was to lay in the shade of the trees waiting for the employer to come through with the demands made upon them."
—Press Comm."

Rebels Pinched in Utah Strike

Tucker, Utah, June 9.—Over 500 slaves, under the banner of the I. W. W., have revolted against the unbearable conditions existing in the camps of the Utah Construction Co. and their sub-contractors in the vicinity of Tucker, Utah. These men have put up with the abuse, poor food and unsanitary conditions in the camps for the past year and now have turned their heads toward the I. W. W. as the only means for bettering their conditions.

In the past these men had sought to improve their conditions individually but realizing that nothing could be gained that way they joined the I. W. W. and are now on strike with the following demands:

A minimum wage of \$2.50 for nine hours' work; abolition of the \$1.00 hospital fee; better food and sanitary conditions; also the abolition of the discounting of their time-checks.

We need assistance to carry on this fight to a successful end and ask that all who can do so contribute liberally. Realizing that Paterson and other strikes in industrial centers should have first call for aid, we ask that you do not neglect them for our sakes.—J. F. Morgan, Organizer.

Tucker, Utah, June 11, 1913.—The strike is still on and the boys are showing fine solidarity. The camps are tied up tight from Summit to Tucker.

Fellow worker Morgan and four others were pinched and taken to Provo for no reason whatever. As usual the dirty pimps of the capitalist class have taken the law in their own hands and arrested without warrants. When Morgan demanded to see the warrant, two gunmen from Provo or some other scissor-bill town pulled two guns and said, "this is the warrant." Well these brutes thought that the rest would scatter and the strike would be a fizzle, but they were badly disappointed, for a number of us took the box and cheer after cheer went up as we bawled these gum shoe pimps out.

The men are with us and we are doing good

work signing them up in the One Big Union. What we are badly in need of is funds with which to feed the strikers and some good speakers and organizers. Some of the men are leaving and we can use any number of rebels to help win the fight.

The deputies took Morgan's valise which contained the literature and due books. They also took about \$10 worth of food which we had just bought to take to the jungles to feed the strikers. They took it with them to Provo thinking that the city would get out of feeding the men while they are in jail.

Come on, fellow workers, and help us educate this bunch. Those of you who can't come, send funds.—Lee Pratt, Camp Delegate.

Provo County Jail, Utah, June 12, 1913.—At last in the "Mormon" state of Utah, in Utah county, the minions of the law are once more lending an uncalled for attack upon the fellow workers in this vicinity. This attack was brought forth by the members (the active ones I mean) of Local 69, Salt Lake, causing a strike on the construction work that was going on between Tucker and Soldiers Summit. The slaves between the points designated have been treated in such an unmentionable manner, called for the only hope of the working class (the I. W. W.), Fellow Workers Rice, Ridgway and Pratt immediately went to the scene of activities, and upon their arrival, they were met by hundreds howling for membership cards in the One Big Union. Immediately after receiving their cards, the above mentioned fellow-workers, went from camp to camp, explaining the methods of the organization, to the slaves, who were unacquainted as to what the I. W. W. meant to the working class, and signed up all those who were anxiously waiting for a chance to become members. They also realized that there was about to be an explosion in the minds of the slaves, which only showed that a strike was imminent. They at once communicated to Salt Lake City and Fellow Worker

Rowan and myself were immediately despatched to the scene of activities. On arrival we found that a strike was the only thing that would satisfy the minds of the slaves employed in the various camps. At 6 p. m. June 9, the entire body working on the grade went out to a man. Realizing that quick action was necessary Fellow Workers Ridgway, Rice, Pratt, Rowan and myself got together, formed ourselves into a committee to consult the strikers as to their demands. After receiving their demands, we immediately communicated with Local No. 69, that the strike was on. The Utah Construction Co. with the sub-contractors, realizing that defeat stared them in the face, grasped the only straw left, which they thought would save them, and made the following fellow-workers arrested on trumped-up charges: Ridgway, Rice, Weaver, Morgan, F. Rice, Eubanks, McCue, and myself. We have been charged with the following: Intimidating workers, threats to use violence and dynamite, also destruction of machinery.

Fellow Worker Ridgway is also charged separately with the horrible crime of refusing to allow Hamilton & Gleason's walking boss, to beat him up with a pick handle. In this state, there is a law stating it is a crime to tell workers that their only hope to gain better conditions is to strike and demand it. Of course, fellow workers, you know how much truth there is to the charges preferred against us, and hope you will look upon them, as one big joke sprung by the Mormons. On the night of the 11th, 20 deputy sheriffs, armed with drawn revolvers, deported two coach loads of fellow workers to Salt Lake City, 80 miles distant.

All this occurred in the "uncivilized" but "Christianized" state of Utah, whose citizens have a look on their face that appears as wise as an owl but with the intelligence of a washtub. All those fellow workers who desire a good home flock to Tucker, Utah.

J. F. MORGAN, Organizer.

FORTY-THREE ARE JAILED IN NEW ORLEANS

(Special Telegram to the "Industrial Worker")
New Orleans, La., June 12, 1913.—Forty-three sailors and marine transport workers are in jail, having been indicted this morning. They will be held under bonds of One Thousand Dollars each. All told the bonds demanded total \$40,500.00.

Three of the arrested men are charged with carrying concealed weapons. One fellow worker, Fran Prego, is charged with shooting with intent to kill. All are still in jail.

These cases will be fought to a finish. It will be a great battle for the entire press of the city is against all unions and is twisting the news to suit the employers and their tools.

The Lumberjack is out—but censored. All locals owing for papers should rush remittances to Alexandria office.—Covington Hall.

(Special Telegram to the "Industrial Worker.")

New Orleans, La., June 11, 1913.—City police and detectives, led by officers of the United Fruit Company, fired into the ranks of the sailors and marine transport workers' unions on the wharf at 9:40 this morning. The pickets were unarmed. Two firemen and two sailors were wounded. One fireman and one sailor are expected to die. All workmen of New Orleans are furious over the wanton outrage.

Publishers of the Lumberjack have censored the paper and it will have to come out with only an emasculated report or not at all. We are trying to get other publishers and may have to move to another place.

Louisiana is outdoing West Virginia.—Covington Hall.

This double outrage—the shooting of unarmed pickets and the censoring of our press—should not go unchallenged by the rebels. Let every one who reads this get at least one subscription to the Lumberjack so they can complete arrangements to move to a place where two-by-four cockroaches cannot stop the news of the class struggle from going forth to the workers. Let all locals raise a voice of protest against the attempted murder of our brothers and see that the men on the firing line do not lack the means of continuing the struggle.

The fight is on! On with the fight!

AGITATION HITS MINNEAPOLIS

(Special I. W. W. Correspondence.)
Minneapolis, Minn., June 14, 1913.
Things are beginning to hum in the Flour City. The work or organization has been centralized and systematized. The three locals—Mixed 64, Building Construction 221, and Street Car Employees Industrial Union 263—have formed a Joint Central Agitation Committee, to which each body has three delegates. Fellow Worker Jack Leheney has been employed as organizer.

The agitation is primarily directed just now to the organization of the street car employees. The company took alarm when the conductors and motormen began to organize, and discharged every active member reported by the spotters. As usual in their anxiety, to rid the service of undesirables many good and faithful slaves suffered with the real rebels. The result as might be expected was that the resentment of the men is aroused, and their determination strengthened. A manifesto has been issued by the street car local which appears in both local socialist papers this week, the Minnesota Socialist displays it half page deep and the full width of the front page, while the New Times illustrates it with a cartoon by Riebe. The discharged men are traveling the system in St. Paul and Minneapolis wearing red silk badges bearing the following inscription: "Fired by Twin City R. T. Co. for joining the Union."

Lack of space prevents reproduction of the first manifesto in this issue.

IMPORTED TRAINMEN REFUSE TO SCAB

The Pacific Lumber Company imported 16 railroad men from San Francisco to take the places of the strikers on their road at Eureka, Cal. The men refused to go to work when they learned a strike was on. The strikers may call a sympathetic strike of other trainmen as a countermove against the importation of men under false pretenses. The mills at Scotia are at a standstill and the yards are choked with lumber. The strikers have excellent chances of winning their demands.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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George Speed.....General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
P. Eastman, Joe. J. Ettor, Edward Koettgen, F. H. Little, J. M. Fogg.
Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at
Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

In the face of bitter opposition from New York ministers of the gospel the godless I. W. W. won a Sunday holiday for ten thousand barbers. This is a queer old world.

The lumber barons have only inanimate dollars invested in the lumber industry. Loggers have their lives invested. The dollars invested are the result of previous pay envelop thefts on the part of the masters. Manhood versus money. Take a stand today for more control of your own lives, and final freedom by controlling the whole of the lumber industry.

C. Q. D.

Wireless Telegraphers' Union of the A. F. of L. has returned to work on terms satisfactory to the employers.

This must be a great victory, as the A. F. of L. believes that the interests of capital and labor are identical. Had the strikers won it would doubtless have been a victory for the Marconi company.

Some of us mutts can't quite see through this deep economic point, but it must be true 'cause Sammy Gompers says so and Sammy has listened to so much wisdom at Civic Federation banquets that he has a pain in his ear. Some one reported that the pain was in his head, but there's nothing in it.

The wireless operators should get out of the spineless union and fight on class lines.

THE MUTTERINGS OF A STORM

In Brann's Iconoclast for June there appears an article with the above title. It contains one of the "law and order" cartoons from the "Industrial Worker," as well as numerous garbled quotations from the same source.

We question the intellectual honesty of an editor who will select sentences from several articles and print them without any division marks, thus leading the readers to believe them to be one consecutive article. Such Billy Sunday methods are contemptible, to say the least.

There is a quotation attributed to the "Worker" of November 17, 1912, in spite of the fact that we never had an issue of November 17, either in 1912 or 1911. But on October 17, 1912, we reprinted an appeal that had been sent out in the name of the I. W. W. by the Lumber Trust in Calcasieu Parish of Louisiana for the purpose of discrediting the organization. This forged circular made the absurd claim that the I. W. W. membership was 1,150,000. When reprinted in the "Worker" it was enclosed in quotation marks and commented upon. That Windle, editor of the Iconoclast, should select that reprinted circular as an argument against the I. W. W. shows him to be either a faker or else one who does not examine his sources of information closely enough to make his opinion worth the paper it is written upon.

Having carefully constructed his man of straw, Windle sets fire to the abortion and, after the manner of the Catholic Inquisitors of old, dances around the flames, damning the entrance of a new idea into society.

Windle winds up his attempt at mental masturbation with the following lurid words: "The 'capitalist class' must concede something or lose all, in the flames of a red revolution that will make the French Reign of Terror appear as peaceful as a Quaker love feast."

IMMIGRATION

The North American continent has enough fertile land and natural resources to support in comfort the entire population of the globe. The only reason for the existence of hunger and want is the fact that producers may not use the land and machinery except on terms set by a parasite class. Were the land open of access to all who desired to enter agricultural pursuits as actual producers, and were machinery used on a basis of production for use instead of for profit all immigration would be a blessing and there would be an era of prosperity such as the world has not yet known. But under present conditions the idlers control and useful workers must pay toll in order to produce inferior commodities for their class and luxuries for those who create nothing.

On the surface it seems that opposition to immigration is the proper thing as a matter of protection of the workers who are already in America, and as the A. F. of L. has never been noted for any insight into economics it is with no surprise that we note their anti-immigration congress, with such speakers as Organizer C. O. Young, referring to the immigrants as "pauper cast offs," "refugees," and the like. They fail to see that the problem is a world problem and that America can never be economically free until the shackles have been struck from the last slave in society.

But will a policy of excluding immigrants solve the problem? Not at all! On the labor of the workers the employing class are today realizing a large profit. This comes to them in the form of commodities produced by the workers and which the workers cannot buy back because their wages cover merely the cost of existence. The surplus product must be disposed of in a foreign market. When the foreign market is supplied and still a portion of the product remains, it causes the employers to lay off the workers and a panic results. This has been periodically the case under present methods of production and exchange. Now if the workers remain in the countries of their birth and produce the commodities necessary for their consumption and for the set of employers in that country, it automatically cuts off the market for the surplus products of America and causes a panic just the same. The panic results in lowering wages by lowering the standard of living. American capitalists have no patriotism, in fact, no capitalist has any patriotism. So the capitalists will proceed to erect factories in other countries to exploit the workers there in case it were possible to exclude immigrants from America. Anti-immigration is a foolish attempt to try to benefit the workers here at the expense of the balance of the working class.

Young closed his address with the words, "That we shall make the sacrifice to carry the paupers of all nations upon the American workmen's back is asking too much." Yet if Young had any knowledge of economic conditions he would know that the workmen must not only carry on their backs those whom society has made paupers but must also carry the parasite army of pay envelope thieves who are so ably supported by the American Federation of Labor.

When labor gets the same spirit of self-interest as a class as is shown by the international capitalist class we will have no more of this silly anti-immigration talk. Have not the so-called foreigners been the principal ones to strive for better conditions in the past few years in America? The condition of the workers can be bettered only by solidarity that recognizes none of the artificial boundary lines or divisions of color or race.

THE MEANING OF BERGER'S SOCIALISM

In an article in the Social-Democratic Herald of June 7, Victor Berger comes out with a ready-made plan that is nothing short of State Socialism, summing up his conclusions under these four heads:

1. We believe that everything that is necessary for the life of the nation, for the enjoyment of everybody within the nation, the nation is to own and manage. Therefore we shall take over the trusts, railroads, mines, telegraphs, and other monopolies of national scope.
2. Everything that is necessary for the life and development of the state, the state is to own and manage. There are certain business functions that the state will have to take care of, like interurban lines, for instance.
3. Everything that is necessary for the life and development of a city, the city is to own and manage, not only street cars and light and heating plants, but also abattoirs, public bake shops, the distribution of pure milk, and so forth.
4. Everything that the individual can own and manage best, the individual is to own and manage. That is simple enough.

Berger imagines that Socialism can be attained by a nation operating the industries within its artificial boundaries, whereas the tendency is toward the absorption of industrial control by labor organizations formed irrespective of national lines. Even a craft union—the International Typographical Union—was able to pass an eight hour law that effectively applied to Canada as well as the United States and yet was written on the statute books of neither country. There is no trust nor industry that is confined to one nation, and control of industry, therefore, must finally rest with producers regardless of border lines. In place of "Let the nation own the trusts" it must be "Let the producers control the industries." The first is the slavery of State Socialism; the second is Industrial Freedom.

State lines—and probably states rights—are to be maintained according to Berger's plan. And if state lines, why certainly there will be no reason for discarding congressional districts, counties, wards, and precincts. The inference is that industry will be managed through political, territorial channels by merely transferring the present State machinery to the hands of the Socialist Party politicians. Are we to believe that the State, the mailed fist of the masters, based upon exploitation and having as its purpose the conserving of property rights and the settlement of property disputes, can be of value to the workers merely by changing its personnel? No other construction can be placed upon Berger's article.

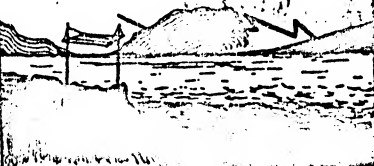
Nor is his idea of municipal ownership of localized industries anything more than a slightly disguised form of State Socialism. Even with municipal ownership the control still rests in the hands of the toilers in the industries, awaiting only the time when the workers become conscious of that fact. Such steps as are being taken toward municipal ownership today are the work of those capitalists who hope to stem the working class tide by peddling a rank substitute, aided in their reactionary work by small property owners of the middle class and of the skilled trades. The propertyless workers are fighting the class struggle at the point of production, for both their knowledge and instinct tell them that it is there they are robbed. The workers in each industry alone have the proper idea of the needs of that industry and the very interdependence prevents one industry from dominating another as the politicians profess to fear will be the case. Organization implies development of technical knowledge so that the workers can grapple with the intricate problems in each line of endeavor. Organization, then, must follow industrial and not political lines.

With Berger's last declaration there is no reason to quarrel but it is small consolation to have the State deprive the workers of industrial liberty in return for the privilege of owning and managing their own tooth brushes.

Should Berger's ideal become a reality it must of necessity contain within itself the germ of another revolution. A rebellious working class would rapidly cause such a germ to mature and to burst open State Socialism so as to liberate the proletariat.

But let us hope we can gain freedom without the necessity of a second revolution by avoiding the pitfalls of the politicians' dream—State Socialism.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Norway

The central body of the Norwegian unions and the employers' organization have decided to nominate a commission to agree on a law of conciliation and arbitration in cases of labor conflicts, as was formerly done by the labor unions and employers of Denmark. The Norwegian parliament has been asked to withhold action on the governmental project along the same lines until the mixed commission of employers and men has finished its work.

A sad surprise awaits the Norwegian workers if they expect any benefits from such a cessation of class action.

England

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has made a step in the right direction. It has been the custom of this organization, as well as all other conservative unions, to make a collective contract with the employers to assure peace in the class war for three, four or even more years. This action has now been condemned by a recent referendum in which a large majority voted against the old method.

The executive committee which will be elected has as its first task the informing of the employers that in the future the workers will refuse to sign contracts for long periods. The engineers will accept no contracts for longer than 12 months and the general sentiment seems to be for the abolition of contracts altogether.

New Zealand

The strike of the butchers in New Zealand, which is obstinately continued by both combatants, brought the employers to the point where they formed a union of scabs and requested the official Board of Wages to recognize it. The board at first refused to make such recognition as the real union had long since deposited their request and the law admits only one union for each trade. Through the employers the scab union started legal proceedings and the case was decided in their favor. This means that the wages and conditions of labor will be fixed in the future by a mixed committee of employers and scabs, and their decisions will have the power of law. Several similar organizations are at present being created and the "country of social peace" gives a striking example of what may be expected of State Socialism.

Hungary

The Hungarian laboring classes who some years ago in their independent fighting organizations could take the offensive against the exploitation and tyranny of the capitalists; who by general strike and direct action could conquer the resistance of the authorities and by their resistance even break down ministerial orders, those organizations are at present paralyzed in their action by the centralist trade unions who in their turn are under the domination of social-democratic politicians. The social democratic party opposes any economic action of importance which might divert the attention of the masses from the struggle for universal suffrage. For eight years already the Hungarian workers have been under that influence to such a degree that they submit to all humiliations for the sake of the cause of universal suffrage, and do not begin any non-parliamentary action so as to preserve all the strength for the suffrage. If anybody tries to enlighten the workers on the mistake they make, the Party at once puts a stop to his activity and renders his position impossible. In consequence of this spirit the working classes can no longer effectively fight the capitalists and employers unless in secret and outside their unions. The result of those spontaneous fights is always a lock-out declared by the employers in all trades.

At Plume the workers of the town wanted to support by a general strike the locked-out men of the factory Danubius. The social democratic deputy of the Austrian Parliament, Pittoni, and the Hungarian social-democratic party opposed this plan at once.

In the meeting of April 13 where the general strike was to be proclaimed the Party delegates, Franz Klarik and Johann Hanczak of Budapest, took part in a discussion which lasted several hours and though the speakers from the side of the workers declared themselves in favor of the general strike, the social democratic delegates succeeded in getting a resolution accepted in which the general strike was postponed and the workers promised to contribute weekly one day's wages for the support of the locked-out workers. In consequence of this resolution the locked-out workers were obliged to start work on April 21, whilst now the dockers are locked out. The lock-out has been declared also in the carriage factories of Arad, in the enamel factory at Losonc and of the workers in the hemp industry at Szeged.

The social democratic party, which always tries to prevent any movement of general strike for economic purposes, has however at several occasions proclaimed general strikes of 24 hours and risked sanguinary collisions when it was a question to demonstrate for universal suffrage. If in March the general strike was put off, it was because the ex-minister Count Albert Apponyi, a well-known Jesuit, had advised in that sense. It is sufficient to read in the papers of May 6 the report of the meeting of the parliamentary opposition and the reproaches to Apponyi that he had stopped the labor revolt projected for March 4.

The leaders, the best theoretical men of the social-democratic party, are quite willing to admit that universal suffrage can be obtained only by a revolution, and to this purpose the social democratic party is preparing the working classes. MAGY AUSTAL.

Budapest, May 20, 1913.

PIN ON THE STARS AND STRIPES

The San Diego Labor Leader of June 6 contains the following in its editorial column: "Some one has written a 'poem' to commemorate the heroic actions of the San Diego vigilantes on the occasion of Emma Goldman's recent visit. We have no idea who is the author and it was not printed at this office—both of which pieces of information will be hard to believe, in some quarters at least. The following is the last stanza. It will immortalize the brave dealers in real estate who are to supervise thought and some other things in San Diego:

Pin on the Stars and Stripes, boys,
A woman's coming here;
Oh, make your brag and wave the flag,
Let go a mighty cheer.
She thinks the earth might be better, boys,
We've sworn to mob such types;
We're going to lynch a woman, boys,
Pin on the Stars and Stripes."

DEBS AND HAGGERTY

WHITEWASH HATFIELD

Eugene V. Debs, in company with Thomas Haggerty, the oldest member of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, visited Governor Hatfield of West Virginia. Debs returned a changed man. Hatfield has since been officially whitewashed by Debs, Berger, Gerner & Co., and practically all the blame for the Paint Creek tragedy, the arrest and imprisonment of "Mother" Jones, etc., is heaped upon ex-Governor Glasscock. Yes, verily! Our idols have feet of clay.

Fred B. Merrick, who was under arrest merely because he visited the scene of the miners' strike, states that infamous Governor Hatfield was eulogized by this yellow socialist committee before they visited the strike zone. He states that conditions were not bettered under Hatfield's administration and that miners are even now being assaulted on Paint and Cabin Creek for talking unionism and socialism.

The Socialist and Labor Star of Huntington, West Virginia, places a question mark after the word "exonerated" in referring to the whitewash of Hatfield by Debs & Co.

Many of the Paint Creek miners are outspoken in their contempt for such a fraudulent investigation.

Charles H. Boswell, editor of the Charleston Labor Argus, has been arrested on a warrant charging libel, sworn to by Thomas Haggerty. Boswell wrote an article under the head "The So-Called Settlement; Who Signed It, and Who It Is Between," in which it is claimed that Haggerty usurped the power of the U. M. W. A. and betrayed its trust by making an agreement with "his friend" Hatfield, which agreement gained nothing of benefit for the miners. Boswell remarks that the miners were striking against the coal barons and not against Hatfield and that in making settlement the men should know "who they are dealing with and on what terms." The machinery of the U. M. W. A. is said to be behind Haggerty and already there is an attempt to wreck the Labor Argus.

Will this be the next ticket—Debs for President, Haggerty for Vice-President, Berger for custodian of the whitewash brush, and Adolph Gerner for official chin wiper?

Oh, Moses, lead us from this wilderness!

The lumber workers are issuing a neat four-page strike bulletin to keep the strikers and the working class in general informed as to the latest turn of affairs.

A coach load of lumber workers arrived in Spokane during the past week and announced that out of 500 men employed at Camps 9, 10 and 11 of the Blackwell Lumber Co., between Duvall and St. Maries, Idaho, nearly 450 have quit rather than pay the poll tax assessed against them.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

Their conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

SHALL WE ACT AS WE ADVOCATE?

(By R. Gooden)

To the question "Is the I. W. W. a revolutionary body today?" those members who possess the I. W. W. "religion,"—those who blindly worship the three magic letters irrespective of what is done under their name—will at once shout, "yes!" and will condemn me for criticizing their "God." But those who are sincerely studying ways and means to accomplish the overthrow of capitalism, will give this question serious consideration even though they disagree with me as to the quickest method to use to attain their goal. If this article only stirs them up a bit my feeble effort has not been in vain.

All thinking members must see that the time has come when we must act in more direct and aggressive ways than in the past, or some body or organization will take up the work where we are failing. We have a revolutionary basis and preamble; our literature is to a certain extent revolutionary and the speakers are the same. Some tactics that are advocated are very revolutionary, but there is the point of my question—we are only advocating revolution, we are not living it.

What's in a name? Socialists call their body revolutionary, but we know by its actions that it is not. The same applies to the I. W. W. When first formed, and for the first few years, it was of necessity a propaganda league, for a new movement must first spread its ideas and as these permeate the mass its membership increases until finally those numbers either try to put their ideas into action or stop moving at all and so cease to be revolutionary.

At first the I. W. W. was practically crying aloud in the wilderness. A year of two passed and as economic pressure became greater upon the working class they began to listen more, and gradually we increased in membership. Our growing power forced the capitalist press to break its conspiracy of silence and give our actions space in their papers. Time rolls on and we find the I. W. W. agitator on the job influencing workers to strike for better conditions and I. W. W. men leading, coaxing, persuading and directing strikes of unorganized workers, always with the idea that getting them to fight, teaching them tactics and arousing their interest will first make them study and then will cause them to organize and fight for final emancipation from wage slavery and all of its evils.

In the past two years the concentration of capital with the inevitable corresponding degradation of the working class has forced the workers to take part in many strikes, many of them taking the form of miniature revolutions. Here the I. W. W. has done magnificent work in advertising, drilling, directing and supporting these workers, resulting in considerable improvements in the standard of living of thousands of them and also giving them a partial education in revolutionary ideas. Insofar as they understand our movement they will be a great factor in the greater struggles which must come in the next few years.

In the fights now in progress and which have been fought in the last two years many tactics have been employed, but chiefly those which are out of date, if not actually reactionary. For instance: A strike occurs. At once the police jail persons who are conspicuous in the movement and immediately a country-wide call goes out for money to fight for their release, and we so-called revolutionary members of the I. W. W. dig up our hard-earned pennies to throw into a capitalist court to try to beat the boss at his own game. Yet from every street corner we are telling the workers what a farce the courts are (and we prove it too) and still we play their game. We argue correctly that our real power is in our ability to control production and by using economic power we can gain our ends. All right! Then when our mouthpieces get into jail, or when working men are clubbed, or when workers are on strike, or when the bosses try to restrict our liberties of speech or any of the things which they are doing, let the members of the I. W. W. stop or hamper every wheel of industry wherever they may be.

We are organizing as fast as we can, but it is not necessary to organize a majority of the workers in an industry before we can close it down. A few real revolutionists can stop any industry in which they are employed whether the rest of the men want it or not. A complete stoppage of work in a factory or mine hurts the capitalist just as much when caused by a few intelligent individuals putting the machinery on strike as it would when the men voluntarily left work. More so, in fact, for with the machine on strike the men cannot return until it is repaired, and scabs cannot work even if they want to. A machine can be thrown out of gear again at any time. This is the only power the I. W. W. possesses or ever will possess while we are a subject class.

We have been in existence eight years and we have perhaps one hundred thousand paid up members. We have inculcated with our ideas several hundred thousand more who are not organized with us, so for general strikes, etc., we cannot consider them an important factor. Our men are distributed as individuals and locals all over the country and in all industries, but in no industry have we enough men to call for and enforce a stoppage of work merely by striking. A general strike of an industry is impossible at present. Remember that our fights are going to take place before we have organized anything like a major portion of the workers. With the workers organized the fight is over.

The I. W. W. is supposed to be the militant minority of the working class and up to now we have used our militant force in passive resistance, if there is such a thing. This included getting clubbed and murdered; going to jail; submitting to starvation; being black-listed and put on the bum, all without resistance, while spineless, ignorant scissor-bills got a better living; collecting money to spend in courts and by every act showing that we had imbibed freely from the capitalists' mental dope which reads something like this: "If a man smite thee on one cheek, turn thou the other to him." Perhaps this has been necessary

in the past to enable us to get our ideas before the workers, but now the country is being deluged with the propaganda of industrial unionism and it is time to quit it or remain merely a bunch of fanatical martyrs. Again, if we only advocate sabotage when it is necessary to do sabotage, then we are just a set of philosophers. Philosophy may do for recreation, but it is a damn poor thing to fight the capitalist with.

As the struggle between the two classes gets fiercer we cannot finance strikes, defense leagues, etc., even if each member uses his whole wages for it. Realizing that we must defend our members who are prisoners of war we still finally find that the only way is for every member of the I. W. W. to sabotage at every conceivable opportunity. We cannot use it in the wrong place, because an injury to one is an injury to all. What matters it whether we strike the blow in Frisco or New York, in Vancouver or Montreal? By doing this we are forcing the slaves to go the way we want them to, instead of persuading and pleading and getting clubbed trying to get them to act. It is such a terrible weapon that as soon as the I. W. W. begins to use it they will be the most respected members of any community in which they may be, and as there are members of our class always in jail somewhere we cannot be wrong. We have been able to bluff the authorities in the past because they thought that if they went too far, our organization would put into effect the ideas and actions which we were only advocating. But when our membership numbers into thousands and the organization allows the police to club, shoot and imprison members with impunity, they realize it is a bluff on the part of the I. W. W.

So I say the I. W. W. membership must act. We must be as radical as our propaganda or else cease to be revolutionary. We are where we can no longer sit on the fence advocating radical action and excusing cowardice by saying that the workers won't organize. We have enough members in America to tie up every industry at any time if we use sabotage, and by such action alone will we have the liberty to organize in the industries so that we can feed and clothe the world's workers when the class war has ceased.

THE WORKERS IN ENGLAND

(By Caroline Nelson, Saxkjolling, Lolland, Denmark)

It is not easy to gain much actual knowledge about the working class of any country in a short time. All one can do with such limited time and means as a worker possesses is to strain every nerve to see and hear as much as possible, to get statistics of wages, cost of living, hours of labor, etc., and also to attend labor meetings and lectures and interview different leaders of different labor creeds. When one has done this one feels, in the language of the scriptures, heavily laden. And how to extract from this, short articles for the "Worker," is a problem that I fear I cannot solve with very much satisfaction.

If I should tell the absolute truth of my observation in the labor world since I left the Pacific Coast, according to my understanding, I should have all the labor leaders, and that includes some of those inside our own organization, down on my neck. Because each leader acts very much like a Moses who has a monopoly of the road out of Egypt. It is what he gets paid for. He is a sort of a new priest who has a doctrine he preaches and another he lives. Bernard Shaw's witicism to the effect that socialism would get along a great deal better without the socialists, could be applied to the working class with its leaders. Yet, in America, our leaders do not play such a high hand as do those in England. Simply because the psychology of the workers in America is of a different order. Leaders are, after all, but the creature of those they lead, catering to their ignorance and prejudice, and the workers of Europe are, on the whole, ill informed. They drag their thousands of years of slavery and oppression behind them as a prisoner does his ball and chain.

The workers of England in the last couple of years have stirred mightily and rattled their economic chains. Whether this is a spasmodic, or whether it has behind it a sustaining quality, remains to be seen. The dock strike last summer in London was completely defeated. During my stay in London I lived in the Ratcliff Settlement, situated in the heart of the worst part of the slum district, where the dockers live. No, I should not say live, for they and their families do not live. Their homes are like rat-holes, where in one and two rooms they bring up numerous children. I think it was Robert Hunter, or some other "learned" comrade, who wrote an article to the effect that slums consisted of cheap sports, small thieves and gamblers and riff raff in general—of unmarried people that didn't count. However much that may be true in our western undeveloped town, it is pure nonsense regarding both the New York and London slums. A school teacher took me to his school in the slums and called a half dozen children to ask them how many brothers and sisters they had. Each youngster counted up a family of from five to ten members.

Looking over those ragged, under-fed children, I asked:

"What do they do when they leave school?"

"What do they do," the teacher repeated sadly. He was a man of keen feeling and gulped down a lump in his throat. "When they are fourteen years old the girls get in the laundries or sweat factory, and the boys become van boys or get some other blind-alley occupation (a van boy is a boy who sits in the back of wagons to see that nothing falls off them) and when they are about eighteen years they follow their fathers on the docks, marry and bring their large families into the world. Thus turns the life here in the slums in a vicious circle. I see no end to it. In the midst of winter my children come to school bare-footed. I have to get shoes for them, then they come without stockings, and I have to go out and beg the merchants for stockings."

"Can they study?" I asked further.

"They can after a fashion, but not like a child that comes from parents that can take care of him. Their minds wander; they have no strength to sustain any effort. When they get too listless I know that they are starved and send them to the free lunches given by the London County Council."

I went to see the free lunches that cost the Council six cents a meal. It consisted of stew, potatoes and bread, no butter, sugar or milk, that are so necessary to build up a healthy body. The children were only entitled to those lunches once a day in school days. During the strike the Council helped to break it by refusing to feed the children. The capitalists first render the workers helpless and then throw them on the state, which in turn can control them for the capitalists' benefit.

The Ratcliff Settlement is a university settlement where religious well-to-do women imagine that they are doing a lot of good work by teaching the dockers' wives how to cook and sew and pray. Half the time the poor things have nothing to cook or sew on. The ships don't come in. The gang sits weary on the wharf. But Mr. Docker has to be there just the same. He can't go and do a couple of hours' work some other place. The ship may come in any time.

Wishing to live among the workers, I could not get room any other place than in this settlement. There are no rooms for rent for lone women in slums. In fact, it was impossible for me to hire a room in a working class family outside of the slums. I tried several houses that had signs in the windows, and was met by suspicious indignation from the wives. Their rooms were only for men. A working girl has to furnish her own room in England if she has no folks or relatives to live with. A bare room in the slum district is three shillings a week, and she is lucky if her wages amount to seven shillings a week. And let me say right here that the slums are inhabited by bona fide workers that count, and count with a vengeance, in favor of the capitalist class. It is calculated that every seventh child in London is born in the slums. The greater part of the workers in England live in slum conditions in the large cities and factory towns. And even in the countries they are packed into small houses, and are so poor that they cannot afford meat more than once a week. These slum people count even away out in the colonies, where the employers constantly send for the best of them. Yes, even the weary old and young street roomies, that line up every afternoon for a "flop" in a pine box over night, count.

During the dock strike those armies disappeared; they became strike-breakers. The workers are gullible, or they could never swallow such nonsense that the poorest paid didn't count. Among the socialists do we constantly meet with this lofty proclamation—that the slum proletariat don't count! It is on a par with the idea that the migratory workers don't count. The working class can't be free by lofty assertions and shoulder shrugs of nice leaders, who look condescendingly through their well-fed bellies down on the lean and the hungry. Those people need information that shall free them instead of that which blinds them and keeps them willing slaves, where the only recreation within their reach is the ale house. A part of the working class cannot stab another part without in the long run stabbing itself.

It is calculated in England that a working class family cannot live and bring up a family on less than thirty shillings a week, while the ordinary wages are from three to six shillings a day. An employer told me that for common labor he could hire all the workers he wanted for three shillings a day. In the suburbs out of London a worker can rent a cottage of six rooms for from six to eight shillings a week, but then his carfare will amount to three shillings a week. No one can blame him if he prefers to save his three shillings and stew in two rooms. Ten times to one it is a matter of absolute necessity.

The socialists are hopelessly divided among themselves in England, have split into four or five parties, each claiming to be the one. George Barnes, M. P., claims that socialism is making headway by leaps and bounds and proves it by calling attention to the nationalization of the telephone, municipal house-building, feeding of the school children, etc., but admits that the workers are badly sweated and badly treated, also he admits that while he is a socialist, the theory of socialism does not work in practical politics,—this was in a lecture. Mr. Hyndman in an interview informed me that the workers in England were a hopeless lot with no backbone, and that they had been betrayed by their leaders in and out of Parliament; that Ramsey MacDonald was nothing but a shrewd politician, who for the present had been sent to India to find out how to put down the cry of the rebellious natives, who were most shamelessly sucked dry by the English. It is a very "honorable" mission for a socialist to be, but a politician can do more dirty work under one party name than another, perhaps. But Hyndman while admitting how miserably the workers had fared in the political field to do anything for themselves through parliamentary representatives, would not admit that as syndicalists upon the industrial field they could do anything. It was the going back to the breaking of the machinery. No, according to Hyndman, socialism will come very soon in England, because things are going from bad to worse, but it will not be the working class that is going to bring it. Those half-starved cowards can do nothing. It will be by some blow that will be struck England from without.

In the meantime it looks very much as though England's ruling class is going in for state capitalism. There is talk of putting through a reform to work bill, besides all the other national reforms that have been put through. That the workers come more and more under the control of the government, I shall show in my next article.

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LOS ANGELES PROTESTS AGAINST E. J. LEWIS

Los Angeles, May 29, 1913.—The regular business meeting of the Central Executive committee was called to order by Parker Hill, and Rec. Sec. Alex Michaeli was instructed to communicate the following resolutions to J. L. Renshaw, Secretary of the Philadelphia District Council of the I. W. W.:

Whereas, E. J. Lewis, formerly organizer of Industrial Union No. 252, Seattle, Wash., was expelled by that union for conduct detrimental to the interests of the I. W. W., and

Whereas, the said E. J. Lewis has been guilty of conduct equally detrimental to the I. W. W. in Los Angeles, and

Whereas, the said E. J. Lewis by conspiracy, slander, and false evidence, injured a fellow worker, J. E. Kennedy by name, to the extent of having him expelled from L. U. No. 12, and Whereas, L. U. No. 252, after a fair and impartial trial, found it necessary to expel the said E. J. Lewis; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the Central Executive Committee in executive session, representing the local unions of Los Angeles, demand that the action of L. U. No. 252 be upheld and respected, and that said E. J. Lewis be not permitted to represent the I. W. W. in any capacity, locally or nationally, and be it further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the General Executive Board, and one to the Industrial Worker, Solidarity and the Lumberjack.

Alex Michaeli, Rec. Sec., Parker Hill, chairman, Len Slinkard, C. P. Anderson, George Allen, James Pujol, Joseph Marco, Carl Kaesemeyer—Central Executive Committee of the Local Unions of Los Angeles, Cal.

DOINGS IN FRISCO

(By E. W. Vanderleith.)

San Francisco, Cal., June 5.—Emma is here—Emma Goldman, lecturing on the drama. George B. S., Hauptmann, Sudermann, Ibsen and a host of French, Russian and Italian writers are to pass in review.

Emma looks younger and better than she did on her last tour of the coast, about five years ago.

Last Sunday afternoon in the Labor Temple, the subject was: "Syndicalism, Direct Action, Sabotage and the General Strike." Bourgeois to the right and front at two bits per bourgeois; roughnecks and other proletarians to the left and rear, at 15 cents each. Her talk seemed to get more applause from the front of the house than from the rear.

The most interesting part were the questions "Will the A. F. of L. ever become revolutionary?" some humorist asked.

The most interesting question was never answered. A fellow worker, having just come from France, where he had been a member of a syndicalist union for five years, asked if she advocated syndicalism of the same brand as they have in France. Being unable to speak English, he asked his question in German, when the good folks in the rear became impatient at some "foreigner" having the floor. So the only man who could have given us the information was turned down, by members of the I. W. W., I'm sorry to say.

In response to another question Emma said the I. W. W. take themselves too seriously altogether, the implication no doubt being that only anarchism should be taken seriously.

P. S.—Miss Goldman also collected \$42.00 for the Paterson strikers, and volunteered to speak in the I. W. W. hall on the Paterson strike.

There's a strike on at the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. over half of the state of California, the engineers and gas workers and plumbers stayed at work, while the electricians went out on strike—some of them, that is.

One faction is scabbing on the other. There were some sweet doings in the Labor Temple when somebody called McCarthy no better than a scab.

The Labor Council is trying to get the engineers and gas workers' union to take a strike vote, but the jobites refused, saying they had a contract and the officers of the A. F. of L. had forbidden them to strike. The business agent of the gas workers says they have no contract at all—it's just natural cussedness.

A bunch of McNulty's faction is on the way here is the rumor today. They're going to take the places of the striking electrical workers.

P. H. McCarthy says some people have a habit which he deprecates, that is, they call men who stay at work when there is a strike on, scabs, and even strike breakers. They are obeying orders of their "superior officers" and should be called heroes instead of scabs.

Meanwhile most of the electric street lights in the counties of San Francisco, Alameda and San Mateo are on the hummer.

Some unregenerate members of the union are even supposed to be wearing wooden shoes. The company offers \$2000 for information of who fell against one of their high line towers in San Mateo county and wrecked it. Burns' men with gates 2 feet long stuck in the inside of their pants are parading up and down the main streets of Oakland, by the automobile load. It takes three bulls to protect one American hero, and from the looks on the bulls' faces they don't relish the job of flunkying on a scab.

Some electricians are beginning to see a great light just the same.

During the month of May the I. W. W. chartered 30 locals and branches in ten states, taking in occupations ranging from longshoremen to barbers. By states they were New Jersey 9, New York 6, Pennsylvania 5, Massachusetts 2, West Virginia 2, Minnesota 2, Connecticut 1, Maryland 1, Washington 1 and Alaska 1.

Woodmen at Fay, La., are on strike against an attempted cut in wages. Workers are warned to keep away unless they go there to help to win.

Let no rebel forget that the lumber workers' strike at Merryville, La., is still on. Remember Kirby, Long and the Santa Fe.

LOS ANGELES NOTES

The dance of May '31 was a big success. Over five hundred were in attendance. The Spanish slaves are waking up and the branch is growing. Jesus Martinez walked off with the prize piano.

Subscription number 66 to La Huelga General wins the stereopticon machine and the lucky holder may secure the machine by writing to Los Angeles locals.

The rebels failed to send in sufficient money to have the Spanish paper appear by June 1. Now if each local will send One Dollar we will be right in the swim. A deal is now on for the plant and it will be closed at once.

The editor of La Huelga General will be elected by the Los Angeles locals to act until the convention, when the paper will be given over to the organization and the editor elected by the entire membership.

Hoping to hear from you with a noise like money, we are, yours for the Spanish press, La Huelga General Committee, by Bill B. Cook.

Local 352, Miners' Industrial Union, I. W. W., Juneau, Alaska, meets every Saturday night in Pat Mansie's cabin by the saw mill. W. Nicholson, secretary; E. C. Briggs, organizer. P. O. Box 550.

There is mail at Box 485, Brawley, Cal., Local 439, I. W. W., for the following: J. M. McCoy; John Adams; Frank Hand; H. Skulte; Frank Frohnet; John Nielsen; Herb. Weber; B. T. Muir; Hugh McCullen; Mr. Zeigel, and Herbert Werhmler.

Local 337, I. W. W., Bellingham, Wash., has moved to a large hall at 807 Holly street. All rebels please pay the local a visit when in Bellingham and don't forget their propaganda meetings every Saturday at 8 p. m. on the corner of Railroad avenue and Holly street.—C. R. Griffin, Secretary, Box 417.

Local 327, I. W. W., Kamloops, B. C., is now located in their new hall at 42 Main street. Drop in when in town.—W. Connell, Secretary, Box 368.

Local 68, I. W. W., Duluth, Minn., has opened a headquarters at 907 West Michigan street. They have a free reading room 53 by 75 feet in size. All rebels cordially invited to drop in. Good industrial union speakers are needed.—George Fenton, Secretary.

THE LUMBERJACK

Southern official organ of the I. W. W., published at New Orleans, La., by the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, Southern District. A rebel weekly of particular interest to lumber workers but which will appeal to every red-blooded toiler. One dollar a year. Bundis orders two cents per copy. Address Box 540, Alexandria, La.

A. BERMUKAS

The Wage Worker

Hungarian paper published by the Hungarian locals of the I. W. W.; subscription price \$1.00 per year; foreign, \$1.50 per year. Address: A. Bermukas, 435 E. 72nd St., New York, N. Y.

SOLIDARITY

Eastern official organ of the I. W. W., published at Cleveland, Ohio. A revolutionary weekly paper with complete news of all eastern labor matters as well as a general survey of the class struggle. Subscription price is \$1.00 a year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundis orders 1 1/2c per copy. The best weekly paper east of the Mississippi. Address 112 Hamilton Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio.

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A. F. of L. Scabs on Transport Workers

Fakers at Head of Seamen's Union Supply Men to Scab on Own Members on Strike.

On May 31 the United Fruit Company, which operates vessels out of the different ports on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, declared a lock-out of all union men employed on its ships. The National Industrial Union of Marine Transport Workers retaliated by declaring a general strike on all vessels owned or operated by the company out of any port on the coast.

The first vessel to be affected in New York was the S. S. Almirante. All union men on this ship were notified that the company had declared a lockout and that no one who carried a union card in his pocket need report for work. The men accepted the challenge and in a special meeting at the headquarters of the N. I. U. of M. T. v. these men, together with the members who were in port and also the delegates to the annual convention, which was in session at the time, voted unanimously in favor of a general strike in the ships of this company.

The action of the meeting was approved by a unanimous vote of the members in Boston, Mass., New Orleans, La., Philadelphia, Pa., and Norfolk, Va. The sailors in the port of New Orleans who were members of the A. F. of L. also voted in favor of the strike. On the motion of Max Melhose, agent of the A. F. of L. union in New Orleans, it was decided that all maritime workers regardless of their affiliation with the A. F. of L. or the I. W. W. continue the fight and that neither faction would return to work on the ships of the United Fruit company until the company had agreed to continue the scale of wages agreed upon after the strike of 1912 and that there would be no discrimination against members of either union.

The S. S. Almirante sailed from New York on schedule time, manned by a crew recruited from the seamen's boarding houses in Hoboken. These men before shipping inquired at the headquarters of the Seamen's Union at 51 South street, whether there was a strike on in the ships or not. Mr. Bodine, the secretary of the A. F. of L. union, told the men to ship, that there was no strike and everything was all right. Before the next ship that was due to sail had left the dock an organizer of the N. I. U. of M. T. W. got aboard and explained to the crew the conditions existing in the ships. The crew were mostly Germans, who had been recruited from the boarding houses in Hoboken, and had been told to ship on the vessel by Mr. Bodine, secretary of the Seamen's Union.

In New Orleans members of Mr. Bodine's union were on strike against the company in New York. Mr. Bodine is shipping men to scab on the very ships that are being struck by the men who are buying him his bread and butter.

These are the conditions which actually exist today in the A. F. of L. unions along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and still these fakers at the head of the A. F. of L. unions have the cheek to face the workers as the representatives of organized labor. It is high time that the workers realized that these sleek individuals are no more or less than the representatives of organized capital parading under the guise that is most likely to deceive the workers into believing that they have the interest of the proletariat at heart.—Robert Lee Warwick.

MARSHFIELD TIED UP

Marshfield, June 10, 1913.—Everything is going along fine here. The Smith Company were forced to close down one of their mills and from the looks of things it won't be long before they close the other, as they have closed down the lathing machines (a machine that makes laths) and are only sawing about a fourth of what they generally do.

They are getting very few logs from the woods and next trip one of the boats is going to be laid off. There is some talk here about the company going to put the Nann Smith lumber schooner on the Portland-San Francisco run.

It takes twice as long to load the boats now as before the strike. The company had about 3,000,000 feet of lumber stored in their yards but it is all gone now. The company has no experienced men working in the woods now and the logs are coming in very slow.

Business is very poor for the nickel-grabbers and everybody is looking for another '94 panic.—W. J. Edgeworth.

BRUTALITY IN KERN COUNTY HOSPITAL

Fellow Worker Carl J. Hartman has signed the following statement of alleged hospital brutality in California, and same was forwarded to this office by C. Hunt:

"I was badly abused in the Kern County Hospital on May 10 while there to be treated for a broken shoulder and a bad scalp wound. While preparing me for the operating table an I. W. W. card was found in my clothing. When on the table the superintendent vented his spite by pulling my scalp wound together roughly. When I objected he slapped my face several times and ordered me to be placed in solitary confinement. There I was visited by an attendant who choked me by the throat until the blood flowed from my ears, blackened my left eye, fractured my nose bone and said 'You will talk back to the superintendent, will you? I could not defend myself, as I was strapped to a cot. Later I asked the attendant for a vessel to urinate in. He told me to urinate in bed, but finally brought a vessel. When I had used same he forced some of my urine down my throat. Upon leaving the room he removed the screen so as to let mosquitoes bother me. This treatment was continued for five days. As there were no witnesses in the solitary and no chance for a workman against the county, I have not entered suit."

This is civilization in the twentieth century!

Miners Oppose Old Methods

(By a Miner)

Butte has always been the backbone, the foundation, the standby of the W. F. of M., so one would surmise it would be the last place for the spirit of discontent to rise against that organization. But such is the case. The miners of Butte are dissatisfied and discontented, and are beginning to realize the fact that the W. F. of M. is a thing of the past. No stronger proof of this can be shown than the number of men who have quit paying their dues to this organization and the way their delegates are treated sometimes at the mines when they are examining cards. On one or two occasions I have heard of them getting beat up.

Now, if the miners of Butte thought that the W. F. of M. was O. K., would they stand back without a murmur and let their officials be assaulted? If so, I don't think much of them as men. If not, there must be something radically wrong. And I believe the latter statement is correct.

The card system which the company put in force here; the continual assessments put on the miners, month after month, by the union; the actions of the officials; the lawsuits; the tactics used by the W. F. of M., etc., have put the majority of the miners wise—have educated them.

All of these things, together with the miserable conditions under which the men earn their bread, has made them rebel.

Away down in the bowels of the earth, in eternal darkness, these men grope and find their way midst the many holes and death-traps and perform their hard laborious toil. In constant fear for their life they work by the dim, uncertain light of a candle, with just enough clothes on to keep them from utter nakedness while compressed air is blowing on their bodies. The impure, suffocating air, polluted with gases and fumes, the stench and smell from decaying timber and rotten water, and the intense heat is almost unbearable to the human body. No man can last long under these accursed conditions. A few months, maybe, and then he is fired because his strength has deserted him and he is unable to perform the required amount of work which the miners call a "showing."

These miserable conditions which exist, with no effort being put forth to better them, have made the miners disgusted and made them think. They are beginning to see that the workingman must fight the workingman's battle and, in order to do so, he must have a weapon and this weapon must be a modern one.

What would you think of two men who went to fight a duel—one with a bow and arrow and the other with a modern Winchester rifle with an explosive bullet? Which one would win? The one with the modern weapon, of course.

The same will apply to our unions. Craft unionism is old fashioned like the bow and arrow and has outlived its usefulness; it must go. The new must come if we are to progress. It does not take much intelligence to see that if we were thoroughly organized in One Big Union, there would be no necessity to beg—we could demand and take.

Now let all of us workmen get together, miners, mechanics, engineers, firemen, lumberjacks and all who work for wages, in One Big Union. Then when we go on strike the railroad men won't haul in scabs to take our places; one union won't be fighting another, like two dogs over a bone, and while they are thus interested the capitalist sneak in and take the bone. No such conditions of affairs can exist when we are all in One Big Union—the Industrial Workers of the World.

Now, fellow slaves, if you want to better your conditions, join the I. W. W.—the union of your class. Read up on industrial unionism.

STRIKE NEWS FROM SEDRO-WOOLLEY.
A bunch of good, live rebels are pulling the camps around Sedro-Woolley. We have pulled some almost solid and many of them are badly crippled. We have the big kitch n at the Labor Temple going and have a camp outside of the city limits.

Space will not permit to tell all of the experiences we have had pulling the camps.

One kick we have coming is that all the strikers go to Seattle. There are no logging camps in Seattle. Every striker should stay on the firing line.

If you want to picket, come to Sedro-Woolley and we will give you a job.

The Samish Logging Co.'s foreman is offering a minimum wage of \$3 and eight and a half hours per day, but refuses to deal with the union. Don't let him fool you. Don't hire out before you have information from headquarters. Drop in and see us at the Labor Temple.—John Panner.

EXPERT ADVICE BADLY NEEDED

"The mate, two deck hands, and two firemen on the tug Augusta, employed in towing logs, barges, etc., for the Puget Sound Mill and Timber Co., otherwise known as the Mike Earles Mill and Logging Co., quit work on the 5th of June without provocation or notifying the captain and were reported to Local 316 at Port Angeles, which local took no action upon this breach of discipline. Any suggestions as to what should be done will be welcomed by Captain Alex. Harris, Port Angeles, Wash."

This is indeed a serious affair! We know that the Mike Earles Co. never fires a man without giving him at least six months' notice, so we can explain this terrible action on the part of the men only upon the supposition that they were stricken with that devastating disease called "solidarity." June 5 saw a wave of this dreaded disease sweep over the Northwest lumber camps and men are still being infected.

As to suggestions, the only advice we can give Captain Harris is to take ipecac or Epsom salts, according to where his "seat of reason" is located.

Flashes From the Firing Line

Australian I. W. W. locals are calling their first convention for October.

Jack London says he believes in sabotage and syndicalism. Berger should expel Jack from the class struggle for violating Sec. 6, Art. 2.

A New Zealand fellow worker writes that "Arbitration and politics have the workers well chloroformed, but a gradual awakening is taking place here, as in Australia."

The American Employer devotes six pages of its issue for July to setting forth the principles of the I. W. W. The article is by Edmund Weston and consists largely of quotations from the "Industrial Worker."

William Marlon Reedy says: "I am not prepared to indorse Mrs. Pankhurst's militant methods as a suffragette, but I wonder that we have become so squeamish over a bit of violence. We, who used to enthuse over the Boston Tea Party and the melting of King George's statue to run into Revolutionary bullets."

"A movement should be started to put the militants, the I. W. W., and the Mexican rebels on a South Sea island, and then mislay the island."—N. Y. Globe. Any time a land shark can be found who will loosen up to the extent of giving land enough for all the revolutionists to stand upon, the millennium will be here. We feel perfectly safe, thank you.

W. E. Clark and several other workers are reported as having been arrested on June 6 for speaking on the streets of Miles City, Mont., the charge being that they used profane language. A Billings paper stated that they trampled on the U. S. flag, but the only "flag of the free" in sight is reported to be on the top of the city jail.

Rev. A. M. Vivien, soul aviator of the Sileon Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, Pa., recently tore up a red flag in the pulpit, stamped upon it and then roasted the I. W. W. He said our patron saints are brewers, saloon-keepers and gamblers. We wonder why people have forsaken the church for the theatre when such vaudeville stunts are pulled off by the pulpit pounders union.

Local 1911, U. M. W. of A., wrote to their international officials in regard to the West Virginia strike, asking for action. One paragraph of their letter is significant: "The men of Local Union 1911 believe that the time is ripe, regardless of our signed agreement, to call a general strike throughout the country, in order to win the West Virginia strike." They added the fact that the operators shut down the mines whenever they feel like it and so the men should keep the power to strike at any time.

As was to be expected, the American Employer backed down on the proposition of exchanging copies of the "Worker" for an equivalent in their magazine, same to be sent to local unions.

The Survey of June 7 contains an exceptionally good eight-page article by John A. Fitch, entitled "The I. W. W., An Outlaw Organization," from which we hope to publish extracts in our next issue.

More job agitators are needed at Kalowna, B. C., forty-five miles up the lake from Naramata. Quiet propaganda among the men is the best method. The camps are filling up with Russians, so any fellow worker who can speak that language can do a lot for the organization. From present indications there will be no strike this summer.—J. J. O.

Fellow Worker Clarence Hunt is on his way north from Taft, Cal., and will speak at hall or street meetings for such locals as desire his services. He may be reached at Taft until June 20 and after that at Fresno. He makes talks on ten different subjects, all in connection with industrial unionism.

The Builders and Employers' Association of Tacoma sent out a letter on May 15 to all logging and millmen of Tacoma and Southwestern Washington, enclosing what they thought was correct information on the loggers' strike. The letter said that May 14 was the date set. There is something wrong with the employers' sources of information. Better fire the stool pigeons and get your information by attending our meetings, which are always open, Mr. Boss.

Preachers are of value to the contractors—they preach contentment to the slaves. I. W. W. men are expensive—they preach more money, better board and shorter hours for the slaves. That would mean reduced profits for the contractors. Get wise! Join the One Big Industrial Union of your class. Read industrial union literature and find out how to put the boss to work, then go to work and do so.—M. C. Warden.

Joseph W. Bryce, at a recent meeting of the National Metal Trades Association in New York, roasts the I. W. W. and says: "You may believe that the menace of the Socialist party, the menace of the liquor question, or the menace of white slavery, etc., is paramount, but I beg to disagree with you if you do. In the labor organizations which are persistently attempting to foist upon this country, through the boycott, strike and legislation, their ideas of control of labor in industry, we have the greatest menace of the age to face." Bryce evidently realizes that control is more than ownership and that the point of production is where labor is powerful.

Mr. Block

He Has Some Uplifting Done



Continued Next Week

Gunmen Can't Faze Missoula Lumberjacks

Missoula, Mont., June 12, 1913.—At the request of the car repairers' union, fellow worker Hyde spoke to the entire crew in the N. P. shop here yesterday noon. He only had a few minutes to speak in so had to confine his speech to the structure of the I. W. W., its aims and objects. He brought out forcibly the absolute necessity of the One Big Union and the utter helplessness of craft unions in times of strike. At the close he was enthusiastically applauded, which showed that their sentiment was for the One Big Union—the union which all the bosses fear most.

It would be well for other craft unions in this locality to follow the example of the car repairers. Fellow worker Hyde has been speaking here and at Bonner, alternately, and is doing great and wonderful work for the labor movement. He is heart and soul for the cause and nothing could please him better than an invitation to speak to any craft union in Missoula.

Fellow workers Daly and McMurphy, members of the strike committee here, were arrested one mile east of Trout Creek while trying to pull off a crew of scab lumberjacks. The gunman, after taking them a mile away from camp, offered to turn them loose, which they refused. They were taken to Thompson Falls where a charge of disturbing the peace was placed against them. McMurphy got out on a \$500 bail and came to Missoula to attend to some business. Daly chose to board with the city when liberty in the form of bail was offered. The trial is set for June 14.

It is expected that some trouble will be encountered before the gunman obstruction is removed out of the way and progress of the I. W. W. The presence of gunmen, the militia and soldiers during strikes and labor disputes is the reflection of the heart of the capitalist class, the core of a boll. Do away with this sort of social element and all will be comfort and pleasure for all.

The strike is still on in this part of the state and no sign of settlement. Picket employment offices and rush funds to strike committee, box 962, Missoula, Mont.

AN OPPORTUNE STRIKE

(By W. Julian, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.)
Never was there a more opportune time than the date set for the strike in the lumber industry by the I. W. W.—June 5, 1913. Never was the price of lumber so high, nor the bosses profit so satisfactory to them. It is an ideal time for a strike to better the conditions of those men who, though they do all the work, live in hovels which would be condemned for dairy cattle; those men who eat cold storage garbage and adulterated foods put up by overworked kitchen slaves in dirty, unsanitary kitchens.

To any one familiar with the Pacific Coast logger, who is looked upon by some as a scissor-bill and whose psychology comes from conditions which have always prevailed in the logging camps—long hours of heavy labor without recreation of any sort—the response of these men was all that could be hoped for and expected. In some instances the walk-out of the camps was complete, not a man remained on the job, and there are few camps indeed that were not affected, many being badly crippled. On the Rockport Branch, where not a man quit during the strike of 1912, two camps responded nobly to the call on June 5—Dempey's camp being compelled to suspend operations while Camp 2, English's, was practically put out of commission. Camp 1, which was a genuine 18-karat scissor-bill outfit, is badly crippled. Clear Lake Camps which were hardly affected last year are badly crippled this time. Camp 1 especially so, the men walking out of their own volition. Camp 4, English's, was visited by a small bunch of I. W. W.'s on the 7th and responded nobly. It is understood that out of a crew of over 200 men but 22 remained. The Florence Log Co. and the Big Lake Co. have also been reminded that a strike is on.

Judging conditions here and reports from other districts we of the I. W. W. have no need to be discouraged. The capitalist press refuse to give the publicity due and belittle the magnitude of the strike.

The loggers may be scissor-bills according to the ideas of some workers, but they are a wise bunch of scissors who understand how to put a crimp in the boss' pocketbook by making him come through with a little more of the product of their toil and to treat them more like men instead of beasts of burden.

The I. W. W. has gained much strength and from now on will become more and more a power to be reckoned with in the lumber industry.

When the department store clerks and drivers strike in Buffalo, N. Y., was doing quite well under Socialist management, with commissary departments, lunch rooms and plenty of pickets on duty, the leaders of the Buffalo Trades Council of the A. F. of L. went to the capitalist press with a demand that the strike be turned over to them. The Socialists acceded to the demand and as usual the strikers were betrayed, the pickets withdrawn and the ranks of the strikers demoralized. The Buffalo Socialist says: "There are still about 500 men and girl clerks on strike, also many drivers, and they have been practically deserted by these so-called labor leaders." It's the same old story.

Mr. Block BY ERNEST RIEBE

A pamphlet consisting of 24 Block cartoons, showing the different adventures of the average worker who has capitalist ideas.

Just the thing to knock the scales off the eyes of would-be scabs. Fifteen cents a copy at all I. W. W. locals.

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